

anis, which is only a form of the common bean, perhaps the typical form from which the beans arose. But if it is botanically only a form, from the agricultural point of view it is more than a variety. This bean has been cultivated by the Guaranis certainly since a remote antiquity. The most notable peculiarity of this variety is its enormous growth. It has a long shoot which grows to 15 or 20 meters so that in a wood it climbs to the tops of high trees. Cultivated without branching it develops less, but yet produces abundantly, the production keeping step with the development, so that a well developed plant will produce up to 10 kilos of clean seed." (Bertoni, *Agronomía*, vol. 5, p. 326-327, 1913.)

*Pittosporum fairchildi* Cheeseman. (Pittosporaceae.) 42177. Seeds from Auckland, New Zealand. Presented by Mr. H. R. Wright, Avondale Nursery. "This variety bears a striking resemblance to *P. crassifolium* (S.P.I. No. 41290), but is the more dense of the two, consequently better. It ripens its seed several months later; makes a splendid hedge and good also as a shrub tree, height about 20 feet. This variety was discovered by the late Captain Fairchild, on an island off the New Zealand coast. The seeds take a long time to germinate, and forcing them is of no use. Plants are tender when young but hardy when established." (Wright.)

*Prunus bokhariensis* Royle. (Amygdalaceae.) 42057. Seeds from Simla, Punjab, India. Presented by Mr. E. Long, Superintendent, Vice-Regal Gardens. The Alucha, Aru Bokhara or Annandale plum. Somewhat resembles *Prunus triflora*, but is believed to be a distinct species, and appears to be of much value in breeding work.

*Puya chilensis* Molina. (Bromeliaceae.) 42082. Seeds from Lima, Peru. Presented by Dr. A. Weberbauer. "One of the most interesting plants of the Peruvian Cordilleras. I collected the seed at Capaya, Department of Apurimac, Province of Aymaraes, at an elevation of 4,000 to 4,100 meters above sea level, in a region where frosts and snowfall are abundant. The plants need not therefore perhaps be cultivated in a greenhouse, but require only protection against sharp frosts and must naturally receive much light. In the vicinity of Capaya the plant is called *titanca*. Heretofore I have known this plant only from the Cordilleras between 9 and 10° S. and have described and figured it in my book, *Die Pflanzenwelt der Peruanischen Anden*." (Weberbauer.) "This is one of the most striking of our Bromeliaceous plants, cultivated in a cool stove of the Royal Gardens of Kew. The stem, or caudex, has now attained a height of four feet, independent of the leaves, which are from three to four feet in length, spreading in all direc-